

THE FORTUNE BRINGER.
Frequent and constant
advertising brought me all
I own.—A. T. Stewart.

WERE NOT DEFEATS

Fights at Tugela River and Koodoos-
berg Merely Reconnoissances.

PART OF GENERAL ROBERTS' PLAN

Effect of the News in London
Was Not Depressing.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLES

LONDON, February 10.—Gen. Buller is once more south of the Tugela river; Gen. Buller is back at the Modder river, and, apparently, the Boers have lost none of the ascendancy they have held so long. Yet today's news by no means causes the acute disappointment attendant upon the other failures to relieve Ladysmith. It can be attributed to three causes—first, there is a strong belief that Gen. Buller's last attempt was only a demonstration on a large scale; second, the wiser critics had warned the public not to expect the immediate relief of Gen. White; third, the nation has settled down to the realization that the war will last a long time, and they are not awayed, as at first, by minor reverses and victories. The second and third reasons are self-explanatory. The first requires considerable elucidation.

In favor of the opinion held by Spencer Wilkinson, the military critic of the Morning Post, that Gen. Buller did not intend immediately pushing on to Ladysmith, there is overwhelming evidence to show that Field Marshal Lord Roberts ordered the Boers to retire from the Tugela and all the forces. On this basis, Gen. Buller's move may only be a repetition of Gen. MacDonald's and Gen. French's reconnoissances.

Mr. Buller's Statement.

Mr. Buller's ambiguous statement about avoiding the completion of plans is another strong reason for believing Gen. Buller never intended to make the main advance via Vaal Krantz, but was acting under the orders of Lord Roberts. It is also curious that the news of Gen. Buller's retirement first came from the Boer head quarters near Ladysmith, and not from the British headquarters. The unusual aspect of the Boer's statement is that it was published before anything from Gen. Buller had been published. The unusual aspect of the Boer's statement is that it was published before anything from Gen. Buller had been published. The unusual aspect of the Boer's statement is that it was published before anything from Gen. Buller had been published.

Boer Shell Fire Was Good.

Another Version of the Retirement
From Vaal Krantz.
HEADQUARTERS CAMP, Springfield
Bridge, February 9.—The position taken north of the Tugela river proved a difficult one to maintain. The regiments sent across as reinforcements went into the front line of trenches, but owing to the great strength of the Boers in the Brakfontein hills to the left it was found impossible to advance without risking unnecessary loss. The Boers continued shelling the British position. Several "Long Tom" shells fell among the transport trains and four burst on Zwaart Kop, but the Boers could not get the range. The British guns posted there failed to silence the "Long Tom" or other masked guns. The Boers continued to work the Nordenfilds on the British infantry in trenches on the hill. The fire was severe.

The Situation at Colenso.

A dispatch from Rensburg, dated Friday, February 9, reports much aggressive activity against all the British reconnoitering parties. The Boers are in no sense surrounded at Colenso, but are simply held in check by a series of camps, forming a semi-circle from east to west. The Boers, it is added, are still in full possession of the line of communication with the Free State and hold strong positions around Colenso.

During the evening of February 9 a bombardment of British positions occurred at Rensburg, and the Boers Maxim-Vickers guns are believed to have been silenced. A few dead Boers were found on the kopjes.

Lord Roberts has addressed another letter to Presidents Kruger and Steyn, complaining of the wanton destruction of property in Natal.

The fact that the news of Lord Roberts' message to Presidents Kruger and Steyn came from the Koodoosberg is taken as an additional indication that the commander-in-chief has gone there.

Queen's Interest in Highlanders.

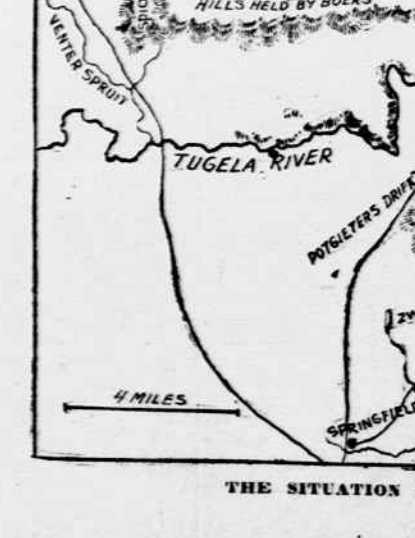
The queen's keen interest in Gen. MacDonald and the Highland Brigade was evidenced by the great concern she showed at the news of MacDonald's retirement from Koodoosberg. Her majesty sent special inquiries to the war office, but as the officials had no knowledge of the movement up to midnight the queen made her secretary telegraph twice to Reuters' News Agency asking for the most minute details, whence the news came and who sent it, and requesting the earliest notification of any explanation received.

Cabinet Council in Session.

Extra Meeting Called to Consider South African War.
LONDON, February 10.—An extra cabinet council was held this afternoon in response to summonses issued yesterday evening. The council lasted over two hours; several members of the defense committee were present, and Lord Salisbury presided. The premier held a supplementary consultation after the departure of the majority of his colleagues.

Boers Take Inkandla.

DURBAN, February 10.—The Boers have taken Inkandla, a Zululand magistracy.



ITS FORCE ADMITTED

American Attitude Toward Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION DESCRIBED

Statement Made by a High Official.

MR. BLAINE'S CONTENTION

A high official of the State Department made a statement to a Star reporter today in regard to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty for the construction of a purely American canal across the Isthmus of Panama, which statement is intended to and does represent the views of the administration officials on the subject. The statement is as follows: "The fact that the United States is in a position to have an altogether erroneous idea of the position of the United States in relation to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It is generally assumed that that treaty is now extinct and that the Hay-Pauncefote convention, now before the Senate, either revives it or confirms its provisions. The fact is that this treaty, made fifty years ago, has never been questioned as to its force and validity by any English cabinet nor by any American cabinet, except that of President Arthur. Mr. Frelinghuysen alone of all the secretaries of state who have had to deal with the matter contended that the treaty was voidable, but this position has not been commended itself to any other Secretary of State, and had so little effect that it was put forward that it was dropped and has never been renewed. The position of Mr. Blaine is erroneously stated to be the same as that of Mr. Frelinghuysen, but it is not the same as that of the present Secretary of State. Mr. Blaine took the ground that while it has been repeatedly admitted on both sides that the treaty was voidable, the engagements of the treaty were misinterpreted, and that it was not intended to be a permanent treaty, but a temporary one. He contended that the treaty was voidable, but that it was not intended to be a permanent treaty, but a temporary one. He contended that the treaty was voidable, but that it was not intended to be a permanent treaty, but a temporary one.

On receipt of this news Gen. Methuen dispatched a large force of cavalry and two horse batteries under Gen. Buller, with the purpose of surrounding the Boers. In order to further this plan, Gen. MacDonald ordered merely defensive tactics. It was not attempted to force back the Boers, but to hold them in check. The Boers, on the other hand, were not intended to force back the Boers, but to hold them in check. The Boers, on the other hand, were not intended to force back the Boers, but to hold them in check.

The fact that the United States is in a position to have an altogether erroneous idea of the position of the United States in relation to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It is generally assumed that that treaty is now extinct and that the Hay-Pauncefote convention, now before the Senate, either revives it or confirms its provisions. The fact is that this treaty, made fifty years ago, has never been questioned as to its force and validity by any English cabinet nor by any American cabinet, except that of President Arthur. Mr. Frelinghuysen alone of all the secretaries of state who have had to deal with the matter contended that the treaty was voidable, but this position has not been commended itself to any other Secretary of State, and had so little effect that it was put forward that it was dropped and has never been renewed. The position of Mr. Blaine is erroneously stated to be the same as that of Mr. Frelinghuysen, but it is not the same as that of the present Secretary of State. Mr. Blaine took the ground that while it has been repeatedly admitted on both sides that the treaty was voidable, the engagements of the treaty were misinterpreted, and that it was not intended to be a permanent treaty, but a temporary one. He contended that the treaty was voidable, but that it was not intended to be a permanent treaty, but a temporary one. He contended that the treaty was voidable, but that it was not intended to be a permanent treaty, but a temporary one.

"If the present treaty is rejected by the Senate, or so amended as to make its ratification impossible, we fall back upon the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It may be said that its provisions, however objectionable they may be, are of course, always in the United States. It is not intended to be a permanent treaty, but a temporary one. He contended that the treaty was voidable, but that it was not intended to be a permanent treaty, but a temporary one. He contended that the treaty was voidable, but that it was not intended to be a permanent treaty, but a temporary one. He contended that the treaty was voidable, but that it was not intended to be a permanent treaty, but a temporary one.

The State Department officials admit that the existence of two great interests claiming exclusive concessions in the Nicaragua canal project tends to complicate very much the negotiations which must be undertaken with Nicaragua and Costa Rica as a condition precedent to the acquisition of a right of way for the canal by the United States. It is not intended to be a permanent treaty, but a temporary one. He contended that the treaty was voidable, but that it was not intended to be a permanent treaty, but a temporary one. He contended that the treaty was voidable, but that it was not intended to be a permanent treaty, but a temporary one. He contended that the treaty was voidable, but that it was not intended to be a permanent treaty, but a temporary one.

President Zelaya is confident the whole country would feel the greatest satisfaction in seeing the canal enterprise in the hands of the American government, providing definite settlements can be effected abrogating all pending concessions to private companies, thus avoiding all future claims against the republic.

SIGNAL CORPS APPOINTMENTS.

A Board of Officers Selected to Conduct Examination.
A board of officers of the signal corps, consisting of Major Richard E. Thomas, Capt. Samuel Reber and Capt. George O. Squier, has been appointed for the purpose of examining officers of the line who are approved applicants for transfer to the signal corps. The board will prepare a scheme for the local examination of applicants now serving in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and other distant stations, and this will be submitted through the chief signal officer for the approval of the Secretary of War. The business of the board will be conducted as far as practicable by correspondence until the time for the final meeting, when it will convene in this city for the conclusion of its business.

Engineer Corps Promotions.

The recent death of Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Benyard, corps of engineers, has caused the following promotions in that department: Major William S. Stanton, to be lieutenant colonel; Captain George W. Goethals, at West Point, to be major; First Lieutenant Charles Keller, at St. Louis, to be captain; Second Lieutenant Frank C. Rogers, at Tampa, Fla., to be first lieutenant.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Senator Hanna and Mr. Dick Confer With the President.

PRELIMINARY STEPS FOR CAMPAIGN

The National Political Situation Discussed at Length.

GENERAL SHAFER CALLS

Senator Hanna, chairman of the republican national committee, and Representative Dick, secretary of the same body, were engaged in a long conference with President McKinley this afternoon, going over the national political situation and taking the preliminary steps for the campaign of 1900. This is the first extensive conference on that subject held in a number of years. It is generally stated by republican politicians that the President feels absolutely certain of re-election. His renomination is conceded by everybody, and to that he gives no thought, except of gratitude for the warm feeling expressed for him in all parts of the country. While the President is confident of his re-election, it is said, it is not his duty to prepare for the battle which is to come off. As a good republican and a good leader the President does not desire to be overconfident. He and Senator Hanna like a hot fight, and will be ready for it when it comes.

Not Frightened at Bryan.

The fact that Candidate Bryan had apparently been making good progress in the east in recruiting discordant democratic elements and adding some new strength to his party has not frightened the republican managers, it is said, but it has warned them that the democratic leader is beginning the fight early and intends to make it interesting clear through to the November election. Chairman Hanna is willing to accept the game and will prepare now so that there will be no unrun places in his campaign machinery.

Gen. Shafter Calls.

Gen. Shafter, who came east with the body of Gen. Lawton, was at the White House today, and paid his respects to the President. He will leave in a few days for his command on the Pacific coast. The President received a large number of callers today, among them being Senators Allison, Cullom, Lodge, Foster and Dewey, Representative Grosvenor, and Messrs. Jones, Washington, Thomas of Iowa and Thomas of North Carolina.

The Commissioners to Paris.

Congress having provided for eighteen commissioners to the Paris exposition, instead of twelve as originally provided, the President is expected to announce the appointments in a week or ten days. There is a great demand for these places, which pay well and entail no hard work. Many of the selections made have from time to time been given in The Star. Another new selection is that of Mr. Saunders, editor of a live stock journal in Chicago. There is a great demand for these places, which pay well and entail no hard work. Many of the selections made have from time to time been given in The Star. Another new selection is that of Mr. Saunders, editor of a live stock journal in Chicago.

Canal Concessions Claimed.

The State Department officials admit that the existence of two great interests claiming exclusive concessions in the Nicaragua canal project tends to complicate very much the negotiations which must be undertaken with Nicaragua and Costa Rica as a condition precedent to the acquisition of a right of way for the canal by the United States. It is not intended to be a permanent treaty, but a temporary one. He contended that the treaty was voidable, but that it was not intended to be a permanent treaty, but a temporary one. He contended that the treaty was voidable, but that it was not intended to be a permanent treaty, but a temporary one. He contended that the treaty was voidable, but that it was not intended to be a permanent treaty, but a temporary one.

Zelaya Ready to Aid Canal.

The New York Herald's correspondent in Managua, Nicaragua, reports that President Zelaya is greatly interested in the Isthmian canal legislation pending in the United States Congress. President Zelaya says the one great desire of the people and government of Nicaragua is the construction of the great waterway. If liberal concessions to bring this about have been granted to private companies, the president adds, they will be much more gratified to be promptly granted to the United States. If the American government comes to the front, therefore, Nicaragua will be delighted to see the canal built by it, and will stand ready to grant every concession possible within the constitutional and legal power of the administration.

Admiral Highborn's Description of Their Condition.

Admiral Highborn's statement of the condition of naval construction at the beginning of the present month shows that all of the eight battle ships so far authorized are already under construction. The Kearsarge, Kentucky and Illinois, at Newport News, are set down at 90 per cent, 97 per cent and 74 per cent, respectively. The Alabama, Oregon and Mississippi are placed at 92 per cent and 91 per cent. The Wisconsin and Ohio, at the Union Iron works, stand at 87 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively, while the Missouri, at Newport News, upon which work has just begun, is reported at 1 per cent.

Recent Naval Appointments.

The following named officers have been appointed second lieutenants in the Marine Corps: H. J. Hirschinger, Chas. M. Taylor, John W. Wadleigh, John G. Muir, St. John L. Coffey, John C. Beaumont, W. R. Coyle, Frank M. Evans, Harry R. Lay, Thomas A. Mott, Henry D. F. Long, Sam'l A. W. Patterson.

Chinamen to Be Deported.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding has issued an order directing the deportation of forty-six Chinamen who were recently found to be unlawfully in the United States by the federal court at Fargo, N. D. Thirty-two of the Chinamen, who were tried at the same time, were discharged.

WAR ON ROOKERIES

Proposed Commission to Condemn Insanitary Buildings.

THOSE OF WOOD TO BE DEMOLISHED

Reports on Local Street Railway Extension.

POLICE PENSION FUND

Mr. Babcock has introduced a bill in the House (H. R. 8306) providing that the senior assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, the health officer of the District of Columbia and the inspector of buildings of the District be constituted a commission, with jurisdiction and authority to examine into the sanitary condition of all buildings in the District of Columbia occupied or intended to be occupied by human beings, and if, in their judgment, they find the same unfit for such occupation, by reason of their insanitary condition, to condemn the same and to require the occupants thereof to vacate within thirty days from the order of condemnation.

Before Proceeding to Condemn any Building.

Before proceeding to condemn any building under the provisions of this act the Commissioners shall give ten days' notice to the owner to show cause why the building should not be condemned as aforesaid, and notice of such proceedings shall be served upon the owner of the building, or upon any person who may be heard in opposition if he so desires.

Capital Traction Company Extension.

The report of the House District committee on H. R. 6243, to extend the tracks of the Capital Traction Company in the southeast section, says: The extension provided for in this bill was passed by the House during the Fifty-fifth Congress on March 7, 1898, but failed to receive favorable action in the Senate. This committee, at the earnest request of the property owners and residents of that section of the city, report this bill to the House and believe that it is in the public interest that the extension be made.

Proposed to Vestibuled Street Cars.

Miss Margaret Huddison has written to Senator McCullum, protesting against the movement for providing vestibuled cars and an all-night service on the street railways of this city. She protested against the all-night service because it would impair the efficiency of the day service. The proposed extension of the street cars to the city of Washington is a very important matter, and it is the duty of the city to keep such a service as efficient as possible.

For Removal of Snow and Ice.

Mr. McCullum has introduced in the Senate a bill providing for the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks of the District. The bill makes it the duty of every tenant or occupant of any lot of ground in the District of Columbia improved by a house or building adjacent to any improved sidewalk, to keep such sidewalk free of snow, ice, or other substance, from the first day of daylight after the ceasing of any fall or snow, to cause said snow to be removed to make a path of not less than six feet wide. In case sleet has formed on the snow, making it difficult to remove it, then the duty of the tenant or occupant of the lot is to keep such sidewalk free of snow, ice, or other substance, from the first day of daylight after the ceasing of any fall or snow, to cause said snow to be removed to make a path of not less than six feet wide.

Ensign Gilpin's Wound Slight.

The Secretary of the Navy received a telegram this morning from Capt. W. C. Gilpin, temporarily in command at Cavite, P. I., saying that the wound of Ensign Charles E. Gilpin, who was recently injured in the Philippines, is not serious. In answer to an inquiry on that point Capt. Gilpin says that no officer or man named Long was injured on that occasion.

DECLINES TO SIGN

Gov. Taylor Has Decided Not to Indorse Agreement.

WILL ORDER TROOPS AWAY

Legislature to Be Allowed to Reassemble at Frankfort.

LAW TO TAKE ITS COURSE

FRANKFORT, Ky., February 10.—Gov. Taylor has decided to allow the legislature to assemble and the law to take its course. He refuses to sign the Louisville agreement. The troops will be ordered away at once, and all will be out of the city by tomorrow. The men throughout the state who have been invited here to talk over the situation appeared in fairly large numbers this morning, about sixty of them going to the governor's office. Sergeant-at-Arms Howard and Cecil were expected in Frankfort from London this morning with warrants for the arrest of democratic members of the legislature, but every democratic legislator has gone to Louisville. At 11 o'clock Gov. Taylor, accompanied by Private Secretary Todd, Secretary of State Caleb Powers and Hudson Thatcher, entered the assembly room of the capitol. His arrival was the signal for a wild outburst of cheering, men standing on chairs and tables and waving their hats in greeting. The doors were then locked and a guard placed at the door.

Taylor's Advisers Against Action.

Gen. Collier, on emerging from the assembly chamber, at 12:45, said the general sentiment of those present was apparently against any action by Gov. Taylor in regard to the peace agreement. Nearly every republican county committee man attended the conference with Gov. Taylor. Several republican members of the legislature were among the number present, including Senators Kirk and Johnson and Representative Lewis. Shortly before 11 o'clock the doors of the capitol were opened and the state delegations went up to the assembly room, the first time it has been opened since the shooting of Gov. Goebel.

SUSPECTS ARE COUSINS.

Detectives Investigating the Records of Goettsch and Jones.
FRANKFORT, Ky., February 10.—Goettsch and Jones, who were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the assassination of Gov. Goebel, are cousins. The latter said he came with the moonshiner excursion. Both are said to have slept in the executive building the night before Goebel was assassinated. Jones says he applied to Taylor and Finley for pay for coming here. He says this was promised him by others in advance, but they would not come. He says he did not know what he was brought there for.

LEGISLATURE AT LONDON.

Both Houses Met at the Usual Hour.
LONDON, Ky., February 10.—Lieut. Gov. Marshall, accompanied by Attorney Lincoln of Louisville, arrived early this morning. Lieut. Gov. Marshall was as reticent as all the other legislators. "I have come here prepared to stay," he said. "I do not anticipate any trouble, but I cannot say what is likely to occur. Gov. Taylor still maintains his attitude and is consistent in his action. I am sure that some important step is about to be taken by the prosecution."

WILL NOT SUBMIT TO ARREST.

Democratic Legislators at Louisville Declare Their Intentions.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., February 10.—The executive and legislative headquarters of the democratic state government have been established in Louisville and the leaders assert, will be maintained here as long as necessary. The legislature resumed its regular work with a quorum in each house and Governor Beckham, in lieu of an executive mansion, has taken up his abode at Sedgwick's Hotel, surrounded by his political advisers. Speaker Trimble of the house repeated today that the legislators will not submit to arrest. "We know our rights," he said, "and will call upon the civil authorities to protect us in our resolve to resist any attempt of republican forces to take us to London or any other place."

TRACK TEAM TO GO TO PARIS.

Prof. Stagg and Manager Fisher Favor the Scheme.
CHICAGO, February 10.—Prof. Stagg of the University of Chicago is heartily in favor of a proposition made by Manager Fisher of Wisconsin University to send an all-western track team to the Paris exposition under the authority and backing of the Western Intercollegiate Athletic Association. Mr. Stagg said: "I think it would be advisable to set a standard of excellence for each event. This would insure a uniformly high-grade team, and one which would not be outclassed in any contest. Probably the annual meet in June would be the best time to select the team. All the colleges prepare their men for this meet and have them in the best possible condition at that time. The details of the plan could be easily arranged by the association which conducts the meet. I hope to see the plan carried out."

THE FORTUNE BRINGER.

Frequent and constant
advertising brought me all
I own.—A. T. Stewart.

DECLINES TO SIGN

Gov. Taylor Has Decided Not to Indorse Agreement.

WILL ORDER TROOPS AWAY

Legislature to Be Allowed to Reassemble at Frankfort.

LAW TO TAKE ITS COURSE

FRANKFORT, Ky., February 10.—Gov. Taylor has decided to allow the legislature to assemble and the law to take its course. He refuses to sign the Louisville agreement. The troops will be ordered away at once, and all will be out of the city by tomorrow. The men throughout the state who have been invited here to talk over the situation appeared in fairly large numbers this morning, about sixty of them going to the governor's office. Sergeant-at-Arms Howard and Cecil were expected in Frankfort from London this morning with warrants for the arrest of democratic members of the legislature, but every democratic legislator has gone to Louisville. At 11 o'clock Gov. Taylor, accompanied by Private Secretary Todd, Secretary of State Caleb Powers and Hudson Thatcher, entered the assembly room of the capitol. His arrival was the signal for a wild outburst of cheering, men standing on chairs and tables and waving their hats in greeting. The doors were then locked and a guard placed at the door.

Taylor's Advisers Against Action.

Gen. Collier, on emerging from the assembly chamber, at 12:45, said the general sentiment of those present was apparently against any action by Gov. Taylor in regard to the peace agreement. Nearly every republican county committee man attended the conference with Gov. Taylor. Several republican members of the legislature were among the number present, including Senators Kirk and Johnson and Representative Lewis. Shortly before 11 o'clock the doors of the capitol were opened and the state delegations went up to the assembly room, the first time it has been opened since the shooting of Gov. Goebel.

SUSPECTS ARE COUSINS.

Detectives Investigating the Records of Goettsch and Jones.
FRANKFORT, Ky., February 10.—Goettsch and Jones, who were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the assassination of Gov. Goebel, are cousins. The latter said he came with the moonshiner excursion. Both are said to have slept in the executive building the night before Goebel was assassinated. Jones says he applied to Taylor and Finley for pay for coming here. He says this was promised him by others in advance, but they would not come. He says he did not know what he was brought there for.

LEGISLATURE AT LONDON.

Both Houses Met at the Usual Hour.
LONDON, Ky., February 10.—Lieut. Gov. Marshall, accompanied by Attorney Lincoln of Louisville, arrived early this morning. Lieut. Gov. Marshall was as reticent as all the other legislators. "I have come here prepared to stay," he said. "I do not anticipate any trouble, but I cannot say what is likely to occur. Gov. Taylor still maintains his attitude and is consistent in his action. I am sure that some important step is about to be taken by the prosecution."

WILL NOT SUBMIT TO ARREST.

Democratic Legislators at Louisville Declare Their Intentions.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., February 10.—The executive and legislative headquarters of the democratic state government have been established in Louisville and the leaders assert, will be maintained here as long as necessary. The legislature resumed its regular work with a quorum in each house and Governor Beckham, in lieu of an executive mansion, has taken up his abode at Sedgwick's Hotel, surrounded by his political advisers. Speaker Trimble of the house repeated today that the legislators will not submit to arrest. "We know our rights," he said, "and will call upon the civil authorities to protect us in our resolve to resist any attempt of republican forces to take us to London or any other place."

TRACK TEAM TO GO TO PARIS.

Prof. Stagg and Manager Fisher Favor the Scheme.
CHICAGO, February 10.—Prof. Stagg of the University of Chicago is heartily in favor of a proposition made by Manager Fisher of Wisconsin University to send an all-western track team to the Paris exposition under the authority and backing of the Western Intercollegiate Athletic Association. Mr. Stagg said: "I think it would be advisable to set a standard of excellence for each event. This would insure a uniformly high-grade team, and one which would not be outclassed in any contest. Probably the annual meet in June would be the best time to select the team. All the colleges prepare their men for this meet and have them in the best possible condition at that time. The details of the plan could be easily arranged by the association which conducts the meet. I hope to see the plan carried out."